

Indiana

Narcotic Treatment Program Report

2000

Division of Mental Health and Addiction

2000 Indiana Narcotic Treatment Program Report

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2000 Indiana Narcotic Treatment Program Report

Overview of Indiana Narcotic Treatment Programs

In calendar year 2000, there were 13 methadone providers (Narcotic Treatment Programs) certified by the Division of Mental Health (DMH) in operation in Indiana. Of these 13 providers, 2 were not-for-profit programs and the other 11 providers were private, for-profit programs. It should be noted that one program, Fort Wayne Treatment Center, Inc., was open for only six months, closing its door effective July 1, 2000. Because addiction services programs operated by the federal government are exempt from state certification requirements, the Veterans Administration program was not under DMH jurisdiction and no data from this program was included in this report.

During calendar year 2000 a **total of 5,482 patients** were enrolled in the 13 narcotic treatment programs. Each patient was treated with methadone or with levo-alpha-acetylmethadol hydrochloride (LAAM). Of these, 3,710 patients (67.7%) were in treatment continuously from their initial date of admission until December 31, 2000. An additional 260 patients (4.7%) transferred from one treatment program to another and thus also appear to have continued their treatment. Just over one-fifth (20.9%) of the patients statewide were in treatment 90 days or less, and almost one-third (31.00%) were in treatment between 90 days and one year. However, the length of time spent in treatment must be considered with the following three observations in mind: (1) the drop-out rate and retention rate of patients; (2) the levels of rehabilitation; and (3) the discussion about patients who were no longer on methadone (or LAAM).

There was an increase of 953 patients (21.0%) in 2000 over the level of 1999. Furthermore, when compared to 1998 there was an increase of 1,778 patients or 48.0%. It was interesting to see that even though the number of patients in 2000 increased the percentages for patients in treatment less than 90 days and those in treatment between 90 days and 1 year have declined, whereas the percentage of patients transferring has remained relatively constant. The table below provides a short comparison with the 1999 and 1998 Reports.

Table 1

	2000	2000	1999	1999	1998	1998
Total # Of Patients	5,482		4,529		3,704	
Increase in # of patients compared to 1999 and 1999 compared to 1998	953		825 vs 1998		Baseline	
% Increase compared to 1999 and 1999 compared to 1998		21.0%		22.3% vs 1998		Baseline
# of patients continuously in treatment	3,710	67.68%	3,000	66.24%	2,427	65.52%
# of patients who transferred between treatment centers	260	4.74%	187	4.13%	185	4.95%
Patients in treatment 90 days or less	1,147	20.92%	1,007	22.2%	904	24.4%
Patients in treatment between 90 days and 1 year	1,698	30.97%	1,495	33.0%	1,196	32.3%

The standing fees are about \$35.00 per week at the two public, not-for-profit, programs and about \$70.00 – \$80.50 per week at the private, for-profit programs. For the purpose of this report it was decided to determine the direct costs of treatment to the patients, the amounts that patients paid out-of-pocket. Each patient paid an average of \$2,099.06 during the year 2000.

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Overview of Indiana Narcotic Treatment Programs Cont.

Nine Rehabilitation Indicators for a patient undergoing narcotic treatment, established for the 1998 Report, were retained for this year's report. This was to maintain the consistency of reported information from one year to the next. These indicators were formulated from those areas for which assessments are done at intake, compounds that are tested for during urine drug screens, and indicators reviewed to evaluate a patient's readiness for unsupervised "take-home" medication. In addition, four levels of rehabilitation were assigned to each indicator. Since rehabilitation is an on-going process, the rates were designed to form a spectrum for each indicator, ranging from no reduction or improvement to significant reduction or improvement. The first six indicators showed that there was significant improvement for at least 28.8% of the patients and for two of the other three indicators the rate was over 20.3%.

The last three indicators are long-term areas of rehabilitation. As such, the rates of improvement may be slower. Nevertheless, improved family relationships is the indicator with the highest percentage for moderate improvement (29.5%) and when combined with its significant rate of improvement (23.2%) the resultant 52.7% is in the range of rates for the first 6 indicators when combining their respective percentages for these two levels of improvement.

Methadone and LAAM are prescribed medications that are used in the treatment of heroin addiction. To answer the question of how many patients are addicted to methadone at the beginning of treatment, it requires programs to look at all the patients' initial drug screens to see if they tested positive for methadone/LAAM and were not already in treatment somewhere. This would constitute an illegal use of methadone. Based on information supplied by the treatment programs no patient has tested positive for illegal use of methadone. Therefore, the answer would be zero percent of 5,482 patients in 2000.

The patients who continued in treatment past December 31, 2000, as well as those that dropped out or transferred to another treatment program were eliminated from any rehabilitation discussion below. The question regarding the number of rehabilitated patients who were no longer on methadone necessitated setting two parameters: the number of patients who (1) Have been **rehabilitated** and (2) who are **no longer on methadone** (or LAAM). During 2000 calendar year **66 patients (1.2%) statewide** successfully completed treatment, voluntarily withdrew and were no longer on methadone (or LAAM). In addition, **87 patients (1.6%)** statewide were involuntarily detoxed and **73 patients (1.3%)** did not complete treatment but also voluntarily withdrew and were no longer on methadone (or LAAM). Over-all, 226 patients (4.1%) were no longer on methadone (or LAAM).

None of the thirteen narcotic treatment programs indicated that they had any waiting list in 2000. The treatment programs add to their staffs when patient loads indicate need and they extend treatment to all patients who present themselves. Thus, no waiting lists have existed for several years nor are any anticipated in the near future.

Finally, the Division was asked to establish a central registry to receive patient information from the treatment programs and that the information provided would not reveal the specific identity of a patient. For the 1998 Report the Division established a unique identifier format from an existing database which was found to be suitable also for establishing the basis of a central registry. This accomplished three things. It enabled treatment centers to maintain their patient's anonymity. It provided a format that was compatible to that currently existing in the agencies of the two public treatment centers and within the Division itself. Finally, it enabled the Division to easily identify if there were any multiple admissions, a patient being treated by more than one treatment program at the same time, within the state. The central registry continues to be maintained by the Division.

2000 Indiana Narcotic Treatment Program Report

I. The Number of Indiana Narcotic Treatment Programs

In calendar year 2000, there were 13 methadone providers (Narcotic Treatment Programs) certified by the Division of Mental Health in operation in Indiana.

Two of the 13 are public, not-for-profit programs: **Edgewater Systems For Balanced Living, Inc.**, Gary and **Health & Hosp. Corp. of Marion Co., Indiana, dba Midtown Community Mental Health Center**, Indianapolis. The other 11 providers are all private, for-profit programs.

Six for-profit programs are under the same "ownership": **East Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.**, Lawrenceburg; **Evansville Treatment Center, Inc.**, Evansville; **Fort Wayne Treatment Center, Inc.**, Fort Wayne; **Indianapolis Treatment Center, Inc.**, Indianapolis; **Richmond Treatment Center, Inc.**, Richmond; and **Southern Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.**, Jeffersonville.

Complete listing is below in alphabetical order.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Center for Behavioral Health Indiana, Inc. | Fort Wayne, 46805 |
| 1. Discovery House, Inc. | Gary, 46408 |
| 3. East Indiana Treatment Center, Inc. | Lawrenceburg, 47025 |
| 4. Edgewater Systems For Balanced Living, Inc. ** | Gary, 46402 |
| 5. Evansville Treatment Center, Inc. | Evansville, 47710 |
| 6. Fort Wayne Treatment Center, Inc. | Fort Wayne, 46804 |
| (NOTE: This program ceased operations effective July 1, 2000.) | |
| 7. Health & Hosp. Corp. of Marion Co., Indiana, dba Midtown CMHC **
(Midtown Narcotic Treatment Program) | Indianapolis, 46204 |
| 8. Holliday Health Care, P.C. | Gary, 46403 |
| 9. Indianapolis Treatment Center, Inc. | Indianapolis, 46205 |
| 10. Metro Treatment of Gary, LP, dba Semoran Treatment Center | Gary, 46403 |
| 11. Richmond Treatment Center, Inc. | Richmond, 47374 |
| 12. Southern Indiana Treatment Center, Inc. | Jeffersonville, 47130 |
| 13. Victory Clinical Services II, L.L.C. dba Victory Clinic | South Bend, 46619 |

(** public clinics)

14. (Because addiction services programs operated by the federal government are exempt from state certification requirements the following treatment program is not under DMH jurisdiction. However, it is mentioned here so that the report lists all programs in operation in Indiana. No information from this program was requested or received.)

Richard L. Roudebush Medical Center (Veterans Administration)	Indianapolis, 46202
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The attached map on the next page will show the location and distribution of the treatment programs throughout Indiana.

NOTE: From this point forth all data will pertain only to the 13 narcotic treatment programs that were certified by the Division of Mental Health.

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MAP Insert

2000 Indiana Narcotic Treatment Program Report

II. The Number of Patients on Methadone (or LAAM)

During calendar year 2000 a **total of 5,482 patients** were enrolled in the 13 narcotic treatment programs. Of these, 3,703 patients (67.55%) were in treatment continuously from their initial enrollment until December 31, 2000. An additional 262 (4.78%) transferred from one treatment program to another and thus also appear to have continued their treatment.

Not all patients were treated with methadone alone. Of the total number of patients above, 5,397 (98.45%) were treated only with methadone, 14 (0.26%) were treated only with LAAM (levo-alpha-acetylmethadol hydrochloride) and 71 (1.30%) were treated by alternating between Methadone and LAAM. However, as patients, depending on their need, can easily switch between methadone or LAAM (in those programs approved to administer both) the data will reflect all patients in treatment and not distinguish between those treated with methadone or LAAM.

Table 2

Name of Narcotic Treatment Program		# of Patients	% of Total
1.	Center for Behavioral Health Indiana, Inc., Fort Wayne	251	4.6
2.	Discovery House, Inc., Gary	176	3.2
3.	East Indiana Treatment Center, Inc., Lawrenceburg	1,420	25.9
4.	Edgewater Systems For Balanced Living, Inc., Gary **	313	5.7
5.	Evansville Treatment Center, Inc., Evansville	309	5.6
6.	Fort Wayne Treatment Center, Inc., Fort Wayne	31	0.55
7.	H & H C of Marion Co., Indiana, dba Midtown CMHC, Indianapolis**	404	7.4
8.	Holliday Health Care, P.C., Gary	3	0.05
9.	Indianapolis Treatment Center, Inc., Indianapolis	847	15.5
10.	Metro Treatment of Gary, LP, dba Semoran Treatment Center. Gary	214	3.9
11.	Richmond Treatment Center, Inc., Richmond	451	8.2
12.	Southern Indiana Treatment Center, Inc., Jeffersonville	910	16.6
13.	Victory Clinical Services II, L.L.C. dba Victory Clinic, South Bend	153	2.8
Totals		5,482	100%

(** public clinics)

In 2000 the two public clinics enrolled 717 patients (13.1%). This amounted to an increase of 18 patients (2.6%) from 1999 levels but a decrease of 42 patients (5.5%) from 1998 levels. The eleven for-profit clinics, combined, enrolled 4,765 (86.9%) patients. This was an increase of 935 patients (24.4%) from the 1999 levels and an increase of 1,820 (61.8%) patients from 1998 levels. Of the 4,765 patients enrolled in for-profit treatment programs 3,030 (63.6%) patients were enrolled in the six clinics, under one "ownership" in 2000. These same treatment programs enrolled 3,184 (70.3%) patients in 1999 and 2,504 (67.6%) in 1998.

In 1999, though there was an increase in the number of patients of each gender there was virtually no change in the gender percentages since 1998. However, there was a dramatic change in 2000 as the percentage of additional females increased by 25.93% from 297 in 1999 to 432 in 2000.

Table 3

Calendar Year	Males		Females	
	Total number and % of total	Increase over previous year	Total number and % of total	Increase over previous year
2000	3,384	521	2,098	432
2000	61.73%	18.20%	38.27%	25.93%
1999	2,863	528	1,666	297
1999	63.21%	22.61%	36.78%	21.69
1998	2,335	Base	1,369	Base
1998	63.04%	Base	36.96%	Base

2000 Indiana Narcotic Treatment Program Report

II. The Number of Patients on Methadone (or LAAM) Cont.

It is interesting to note that in 2000 there was a 4.41% drop in the rate of increase of males enrolled as compared to 1999. However, the rate of increase of female enrollment since 1999 was up by 4.24%. This in turn resulted in an increase of 1.49% of females in the entire patient population in 2000.

3,136 patients (57.21%) lived in Indiana and 2,346 (42.79%) patients lived out of state. Over the three year period there has been a steady increase in the number and percentage of patients being treated from out of state, especially from Kentucky and Ohio. Further breakdown by states is as follows:

Table 4

State	2000		1999		1998	
	# Patients	% Patients	# Patients	% Patients	# Patients	% Patients
IN	3,136	57.21%	2,759	60.9%	2,315	62.5%
KY	1,315	23.99%	1,021	22.5%	774	20.9%
OH	953	17.31%	677	14.9%	549	14.8%
MI	37	0.67%	30	0.7%	26	0.7%
IL	27	0.49%	27	0.6%	26	0.7%
W V	10	0.18	12	0.3%	12	0.3%
	Transfer, 1 – FL & 3 – TN		Transfer, 1/ state (CA, GA & TN)		Transfer, 1/ state (MD & FL)	
	4	0.08%	3	0.1%	2	0.1%

The table below shows the total number of patients treated broken down into the ethnic groups represented:

Table 5

Calendar Year	White	Black African /American	Hispanic/ Latino	Other	American Indian	Multi-racial	Asian / Pacific Islander	Alaskan Native	Total
2000	4,710	664	82	9	7	6	3	1	5,482
2000	85.92%	12.11%	1.50%	0.16%	0.13%	0.11%	0.05%	0.02%	100%
1999	3,773	660	78	9	5	2	1	1	4,529
1999	83.32%	14.58%	1.72%	0.20%	0.11%	0.04%	0.02%	0.02%	100%
1998	2,973	651	N/A	57	6	13	4	0	3,704
1998	80.26%	17.58%	N/A	1.54%	.16%	.35%	.11%	0.0%	100%

The only ethnic group not reported individually in 1998 was the “Hispanic/Latino” category. The preexisting format, used so that this new database would interface with existing programming in the Division, was updated so that this category now appears in the 2000 and 1999 reports. This ethnic group comprised 1.5% and 1.7% of the total patients in 2000 and 1999 respectively. As there were declines in 1999 in other ethnic group categories, it seems safe to say that the Hispanic/Latino ethnic group was included in these categories in the 1998 report.

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III. The Length of Time Patients Received Methadone (or LAAM)

During calendar year 2000 the 5,482 patients, in 13 narcotic treatment programs, were sorted into seven categories. As most patients have initial problems with commitment to and attendance at treatment programs, more categories were established for the first three years. Thus the following length-of-time categories were created: less than 90 days (<90); 90 days to 1 year (90-1y); over 1 year to 2 years (1-2y); over 2 years to 3 years (2-3y); over 3 years to 6 years (3-6y); over six years to 10 years (6-10y); and over 10 years (>10y).

Table 6

PROGRAM	< 90	90-1y	1-2y	2-3y	3-6y	6-10y	> 10y	Tot. #
Center for Behavioral Health Indiana, Inc	59	77	61	42	11	0	1	251
Discovery House, Inc.	45	73	33	15	9	1	0	176
East Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	326	502	295	139	157	1	0	1,420
Edgewater Systems For Balanced Living, Inc.**	50	69	51	26	59	58	0	313
Evansville Treatment Center, Inc.	35	81	79	49	58	5	2	309
Fort Wayne Treatment Center, Inc.	8	8	11	2	2	0	0	31
H & H C of Marion Co., Ind., dba Midtown CMHC**	60	100	62	41	67	34	40	404
Holliday Health Care, P.C.	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Indianapolis Treatment Center, Inc.	110	238	172	101	168	57	1	847
Metro Treatment of Gary, LP dba Semoran Treatment Center	78	98	37	0	0	0	0	214
Richmond Treatment Center, Inc.	139	138	83	73	17	1	0	451
Southern Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	213	275	161	83	122	55	1	910
Victory Clinical Services II, L.L.C. dba Victory Clinic	24	40	29	12	47	1	0	153
Statewide total per category	1,147	1,699	1,074	584	717	214	47	5,482
Statewide total percentages	20.9	31.0	19.6	10.7	13.1	3.9	0.9	100%

(** public clinics)

From the above it is evident that just over one-fifth (20.9%) of the patients statewide were enrolled 90 days or less and almost one-third (31.0%) were in treatment between 90 days and one year. Thus over one-half (51.9%) of all patients statewide were in treatment less than one year and 71.5% were in treatment less than two years by the end of 2000. The median for length of time in treatment remained between 91 days to 1 year. However, the length of time spent in treatment must be considered with the following three observations in mind: (1) the drop-out rate and retention rate of patients, discussed at the end of this section on pages 9-11; (2) the levels of rehabilitation, discussed in Section V, pages 14-16; and, (3) the discussion about patients no longer on methadone (or LAAM) in Section VII, pages 18-21.

2000 Indiana Narcotic Treatment Program Report

III. The Length of Time Patients Received Methadone (or LAAM) Cont.

Of the 5,482 patients in treatment, 3,703 (67.55%) stayed in treatment all year, or continuously from their date of enrollment during the year.

The following chart shows the distribution of patients' length of time in treatment on a percentage basis for each treatment program.

Table 7

PROGRAM	< 90	90-1y	1-2y	2-3y	3-6y	6-10y	> 10y
Center for Behavioral Health Indiana, Inc	23.5	30.7	24.3	16.7	4.4	0	0.4
Discovery House, Inc.	25.6	41.5	18.8	8.5	5.1	0.6	0
East Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	23.0	35.3	20.8	9.8	11.1	0.1	0
Edgewater Systems For Balanced Living, Inc.**	16.0	22.0	16.3	8.3	18.8	18.5	0
Evansville Treatment Center, Inc.	11.3	26.2	25.6	15.9	18.8	1.6	0.6
Fort Wayne Treatment Center, Inc.	25.8	25.8	35.5	6.5	6.5	0	0
H & H C of Marion Co., Ind., dba Midtown CMHC**	14.9	24.8	15.3	10.1	16.6	8.4	9.9
Holliday Health Care, P.C.	0	0	0	0	0	33.3	66.7
Indianapolis Treatment Center, Inc.	13.0	28.1	20.3	11.9	19.8	6.7	0.1
Metro Treatment of Gary, LP, dba Semoran Treatment Center	36.4	45.8	17.3	0.5	0	0	0
Richmond Treatment Center, Inc.	30.8	30.6	18.4	16.2	3.8	0.2	0
Southern Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	23.4	30.2	17.7	9.1	13.4	6.0	0.1
Victory Clinical Services II, L.L.C. dba Victory Clinic	15.7	26.1	19.0	7.8	30.7	0.7	0
Statewide total percentages 2000	20.9	31.0	19.6	10.7	13.1	3.9	0.9
Same for 1999	22.2	33.0	18.0	8.6	13.8	3.5	0.9
Same for 1998	24.4	32.9	15.6	11.2	13.0	2.9	0.7

(** public clinics)

2000 Indiana Narcotic Treatment Program Report

III. The Length of Time Patients Received Methadone (or LAAM) Cont.

Metro Treatment of Gary, LP, dba Semoran Treatment Center opened in 1999, enrolling its first patient March 30, 1999. As 2000 was the first full year of operation, it still has the highest (82.2%) percentage of patients in treatment for less than one year.

Fort Wayne Treatment Center, Inc., was closed effective July 1, 2000. As it was open only six months of the year this program reported only 31 patients. Its patients were making progress in treatment, as 48.5% of its patients were in treatment over one year. Most all of these patients were able to transfer to **Center for Behavioral Health Indiana, Inc.**, also located in Fort Wayne.

The percentages per length of time category appear pretty consistent, within 0.2% to 4% of each other, over the past three years. Even the older and more established treatment programs continue to have a large percentage of patients in treatment less than 2 years. This appears to be due in part to the high tendency towards recidivism, having personal problems, transportation problems or other hurdles to overcome. Some short term patients attended more than one treatment center, had gaps in treatment, did not transfer, and thus were counted more than once during the year. Also a number of these short-term patients were at the same treatment program more than once during the year. However, the latter were only counted once and their combined length of treatment appeared in one of the categories above.

This seems to be supported by the drop-out rate data for patients, those who did not complete treatment or were not detoxed. A chart showing drop-out rates per treatment center is below.

Table 8

PROGRAM NAME	Total # of patients	# of patients who dropped out	% of patients who dropped out 2000	% of patients who dropped out 1999	% of patients who dropped out 1998
Center for Behavioral Health Indiana, Inc	251	80	31.9	32.8	38.3
Discovery House, Inc.	176	30	17.0	40.2	34.0
East Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	1,420	317	22.3	19.8	22.8
Edgewater Systems For Balanced Living, Inc.**	313	35	11.2	11.7	15.0
Evansville Treatment Center, Inc.	309	68	22.0	22.6	25.4
Fort Wayne Treatment Center, Inc.	31	4	12.9	31.4	27.0
H & H C of Marion Co., Ind., dba Midtown CMHC**	404	65	16.1	14.6	18.4
Holliday Health Care, P.C.	3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indianapolis Treatment Center, Inc.	847	175	20.7	22.8	27.6
Metro Treatment of Gary, LP, dba Semoran Treatment Center	214	101	47.2	37.9	N/A
Richmond Treatment Center, Inc.	451	139	30.8	32.2	56.1
Southern Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	910	210	23.1	21.8	17.0
Victory Clinical Services II, L.L.C. dba Victory Clinic	153	33	21.6	16.7	24.3
Statewide total and percentage	5,482	1,257	22.9	22.6	24.0

(** public clinics)

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III. The Length of Time Patients Received Methadone (or LAAM) Cont.

Table 9 below demonstrates the distribution of all patients who dropped out from each treatment center and compares them with the statewide totals.

Table 9

PROGRAM NAME	Length of time in treatment for patients who dropped out													
	< 90 days		90 – 1 y-		1 – 2 y		2 – 3 y		3 – 6 y		6-10 y		>10 y	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Center for Behavioral Health Indiana, Inc	38	47.5	27	33.8	12	15.0	3	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Discovery House, Inc.	14	46.7	13	43.3	1	3.3	1	3.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
East Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	151	47.6	101	31.9	44	13.9	11	3.5	10	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Edgewater Systems For Balanced Living, Inc.**	19	54.3	10	28.6	3	8.6	0	0.0	1	2.9	2	5.7	0	0.0
Evansville Treatment Center, Inc.	16	23.5	28	41.2	12	17.6	11	16.2	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fort Wayne Treatment Center, Inc.	2	50.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
H & H C of Marion Co., Ind., dba Midtown CMHC**	30	46.2	22	33.8	8	12.3	1	1.5	3	4.6	1	1.5	0	0.0
Holliday Health Care, P.C.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Indianapolis Treatment Center, Inc.	48	27.4	65	37.1	34	19.4	10	5.7	15	8.6	3	1.7	0	0.0
Metro Treatment of Gary, LP, dba Semoran Treatment Center	53	52.5	43	42.6	5	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Richmond Treatment Center, Inc.	77	55.4	39	28.1	16	11.5	7	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Southern Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	93	44.3	76	36.2	21	10.0	13	6.2	6	2.9	1	0.5	0	0.0
Victory Clinical Services II, L.L.C. dba Victory Clinic	10	30.3	15	45.5	6	18.2	0	0.0	2	6.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Statewide total # of patients per category 2000	551		440		162		58		39		7		0	
Statewide % of patients per category 2000		43.8		35.0		12.9		4.6		3.1		0.6		0.0
% for 1999		45.8		38.7		9.9		2.8		2.4		0.2		0.2
% for 1998		53.0		33.2		6.1		4.0		3.4		0.3		0.0

(** public clinics)

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III. The Length of Time Patients Received Methadone (or LAAM) Cont.

The figures on Tables 8 and 9, when combined with 3,703 patients continuously in treatment, show that statewide, there was:

- (1) a retention in treatment rate of 67.55%;
- (2) a rate of discontinuance of treatment, for reasons other than dropping out, of 9.55%;
- (3) a drop-out rate of 22.9%; and
- (4) a 78.8% rate of those who dropped out doing so in less than one year, with over half of those (551 out of 991, or 55.6%) being in treatment less than 90 days.

In 2000 there was an increase in the number of patients of 953 (21.0%) compared to 1999 and an increase of 1,778 (48%) over the 1998 level. However, despite these increases, when the above statistics are plotted, as in the in the table below, a definite pattern seems to emerge.

Table 10

	2000	1999	1998
Retention in treatment rate	67.55%	66.2%	65.5%
Discontinuance other than dropping out	9.55%	11.2%	10.5%
Drop-out rate	22.9%	22.6%	24.0%
Percentage of dropouts in treatment less than one year	78.8%	84.5%	86.2%
Percentage of dropouts in treatment less than 90 days	43.8	45.8%	53.0%

The 2000 data supports the idea that patients have most of their problems getting established in treatment during the first two years. After achieving stability they may then begin establishing a pathway towards rehabilitation. Furthermore, it appears that most of the efforts of stabilization, solving problems and engaging patients in the process of recovery need to take place in the first 90 days up to 1 year.

2000 Indiana Narcotic Treatment Program Report

IV. The Costs to Patients on Methadone (or LAAM)

During calendar year 2000 a **total of 5,482** patients, enrolled in 13 narcotic treatment programs, directly paid a total of \$11,507,071.00 for the periods of time that they were in treatment. This is an average payment of \$2,099.06 that each patient paid in 2000.

All patients in narcotic treatment in Indiana are charged for their treatment. The standing fees are about \$35.00 per week at the two public, not-for-profit programs and about \$70.00 – \$80.50 per week at the private for-profit programs.

For the purpose of this report it was decided to determine the direct costs of treatment to the patients, or the amounts that patients paid out-of-pocket. The costs shown by this data do not reflect what it costs the treatment programs to provide services. Neither do the costs reflect any subsidy amounts paid to the two public clinics for services in order for them to charge patients on the basis of a sliding-fee scale. The amounts paid by all patients per treatment program are outlined below.

Table 11

PROGRAM NAME	# of Patients			Total Paid by Patients (\$)			Average / patient (\$)		
	2000	1999	1998	2000	1999	1998	2000	1999	1998
Center for Behavioral Health Indiana, Inc.	251	186	149	297,545	200,858	130,144	1,185.44	1,079.88	873.45
Discovery House, Inc.	176	184	147	236,410	211,824	103,087	1,343.24	1,151.21	701.27
East Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	1,420	986	689	3,471,758	2,083,638	1,321,080	2,444.90	2,113.22	1,917.39
Edgewater Systems For Balanced Living, Inc. **	313	316	313	241,243	172,957	166,846	770.74	547.33	533.05
Evansville Treatment Center, Inc.	309	305	256	836,555	691,439	542,834	2,707.30	2,267.01	2,120.45
Fort Wayne Treatment Center, Inc.	31	35	26	21,882	33,101	13,254	705.87	945.74	509.77
H & H C of Marion Co., Indiana, dba Midtown CMHC**	404	383	446	668,085	526,100	555,445	1,653.68	1,373.62	1,247.63
Holiday Health Care, P.C.	3	4	5	9,600	19,524	20,998	3,200	4,881.00	4,199.60
Indianapolis Treatment Center, Inc.	847	780	677	2,158,749	1,752,768	1,394,377	2,548.70	2,247.13	2,059.64
Metro Treatment of Gary, LP, dba Semoran T. C.	214	116	N/A	185,972	60,761	N/A	868.82	523.80	N/A
Richmond Treatment Center, Inc.	451	370	298	952,467	696,848	407,375	2,111.90	1,883.37	1,367.03
Southern Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	910	708	558	2,134,348	1,663,762	1,336,719	2,345.43	2,349.94	2,395.55
Victory Clinical Services II, L.L.C., dba Victory Clinic	153	156	140	292,502	243,667	213,607	1,911.78	1,561.96	1,525.76
Statewide TOTALS & Averages	5,482	4,529	3,704	11,507,071	8,357,247	6,206,766	2,099.06/program	1,845.27/program	1,620.88/program

(** public clinics)

2000 Indiana Narcotic Treatment Program Report

IV. The Costs to Patients on Methadone (or LAAM) Cont.

It has to be kept in mind that patient-paid amounts are dependent on attendance and/or number of dosing days. To put the average patient payments into perspective one must look at the average number of dosing days and the average dosing costs paid per patient at each program for the times they were dosed.

One last factor to consider is the length of time that patients have been in treatment. The longer patients are in treatment, the greater the regularity of attendance and thus a greater dosing average per patient for the year.

Table 12

PROGRAM NAME	# of Patients			Avg. # dosing days/patient			Avg. paid/ patient /day		
	2000	1999	1998	2000	1999	1998	2000	1999	1998
Center for Behavioral Health Indiana, Inc.	251	186	149	139.46	154.27	124.78	8.50	7.00	7.00
Discovery House, Inc.	176	184	147	169.81	163.09	109.51	7.91	7.06	6.40
East Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	1,420	986	689	210.11	207.51	189.93	11.64	10.18	10.10
Edgewater Systems For Balanced Living, Inc. **	313	316	313	235.38	241.99	253.97	3.27	2.26	2.10
Evansville Treatment Center, Inc.	309	305	256	243.48	214.26	214.98	11.20	10.58	9.86
Fort Wayne Treatment Center, Inc.	31	35	26	116.16	154.49	82.69	6.08	6.12	6.16
H & H C of Marion Co., Indiana, dba Midtown CMHC**	404	383	446	176.60	211.28	201.22	9.36	6.50	6.20
Holliday Health Care, P.C.	3	4	5	246.33	323.75	307.60	12.99	15.08	13.65
Indianapolis Treatment Center, Inc.	847	780	677	230.12	216.65	214.86	11.08	10.37	9.59
Metro Treatment of Gary, LP, dba Semoran T. C.	214	116	N/A	109.04	65.97	N/A	7.97	7.94	N/A
Richmond Treatment Center, Inc.	451	370	298	189.61	176.99	131.92	11.14	10.64	10.36
Southern Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	910	708	558	208.74	216.56	222.45	11.24	10.85	10.77
Victory Clinical Services II, L.L.C., dba Victory Clinic	153	156	140	236.49	226.66	304.12	8.08	6.89	5.02
Statewide TOTALS & Averages	5,482	4,529	3,704	203.89	203.92	201.13	10.29	9.05	8.33

(** public clinics)

2000 Indiana Narcotic Treatment Program Report

V. Rehabilitation Rate of Patients Undergoing Methadone (or LAAM) Treatment

As rehabilitation is a progression towards improvement through treatment it was necessary to establish a number of indicators by which improvement could be evaluated. Nine Rehabilitation Indicators for a patient undergoing narcotic treatment were established. These were formulated from those areas for which assessments are done at intake, things that are tested for during urine drug screens, and indicators reviewed to evaluate a patient's readiness for unsupervised "take-home" medication. They were defined as follows:

1. **Reduction in use of prescription opiates.**
2. **Reduction in illegal use of non-prescription opiates.**
3. **Reduction in illegal use of drugs other than opiates.**
4. **Reduction of criminal behavior.**
5. **Reduction of risky behavior related to spread of infectious disease.**
6. **Reduction in abuse of alcohol.**
7. **Improvement in schooling or training.**
8. **Improvement in employment.**
9. **Improvement in family relationships.**

Four levels of rehabilitation were assigned to each indicator. These were defined as follows:

- (0 = **Not Applicable** (N/A), this indicator did not apply to patient's rehabilitation.)
- 1 = **No** improvement
 - 2 = **Little** improvement
 - 3 = **Moderate** improvement
 - 4 = **Significant** improvement

All **5,482 enrolled patients who were** in a narcotic treatment program in 2000 were assigned a rehabilitation level of improvement for each indicator if it applied to that patient. The following chart shows the number of patients, statewide, to whom the indicator either did not apply or was applicable, and the percentage of each based on the total of all patients enrolled.

Table 13

Rehabilitation Indicators	Indicator's applicability					
	N/A		Applicable			
	# of patients	% 2000	# of patients	% 2000	% 1999	% 1998
1. reduced use of prescription opiates	1,399	24.2	4,143	75.6	80.8	82.8
2. reduced illegal use of non-prescription opiates	280	5.1	5,202	94.9	94.7	95.1
3. reduced illegal use of drugs other than opiates	444	8.1	5,038	91.9	92.4	91.7
4. reduced criminal behavior	1,408	25.7	4,074	74.3	84.8	75.4
5. reduced risky behavior related to spread of infectious disease	1,577	26.8	3,905	71.2	79.1	74.2
6. reduced abuse of alcohol	2,917	53.2	2,565	46.8	54.0	49.3
7. improved schooling or training	1,759	32.1	3,723	67.9	70.3	75.1
8. improved employment	702	12.8	4,780	87.2	85.8	84.3
9 improved family relationships	260	4.7	5,222	95.3	94.2	93.4

2000 Indiana Narcotic Treatment Program Report

V. Rehabilitation Rate of Patients Undergoing Methadone (or LAAM) Treatment Cont.

Table 13 demonstrates that all nine rehabilitation indicators played a significant role in patients' lives. Some interesting observations can be made based on these percentages. These are fairly constant for all three years of 2000 - 1998:

- The high involvement of prescription opiates, illegal non-prescription opiates, and illegal drugs other than opiates, suggests many patients are using more than one kind of drug at a time.
- The indicator with the lowest patient involvement remained #6, "reduced abuse of alcohol", though it still presented itself to almost one-half (46.8% for 2000) of the patients.
- Indicator #9, "improved family relationships", became the indicator with the highest patient involvement in 2000 (95.3%) This was the second highest impact indicator for 1999 and 1998.
- Indicator #2, "reduced illegal use of non-prescription opiates", was the highest patient involvement indicator in 1999 and 1998 (94.7% for 1999 and 95.1% in 1998). In 2000 it fell to second place (94.9%) by less than 0.5%, thus indicating that poly-drug use continues to remain to be a major problem for this population.
- A large percentage of patients have been involved with the criminal justice system in some fashion, though the indicator has no breakdown on the kind of involvement or its severity.
- There appears to be a public health issue because of the significant risky behavior related to spread of infectious disease.

Table 14 shows the levels of rehabilitation, levels of reduction or improvement, achieved by patients for each indicator. Since rehabilitation is an on-going process, the rates were designed to form a spectrum for each indicator, ranging from no reduction or improvement to significant reduction or improvement. The clinics were asked to look at whether an indicator was applicable to a patient at point of intake and then to assign a level of improvement to each patient at the point they terminated from the clinic or, if they continued in treatment, as of December 31, 2000. Thus these are snapshots, in time, of each patient's progress on the road to recovery.

Table 14

Rehabilitation indicators	Number of patients Per indicator	Rehabilitation level of reduction or improvement							
		1. (None)		2. (Little)		3. (Moderate)		4. (Significant)	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1. reduced use of prescription opiates	4,143	768	18.5	699	16.9	872	21.0	1,804	43.5
2. reduced illegal use of non-prescription opiates	5,202	885	17.0	926	17.8	1,092	21.0	2,299	44.2
3. reduced illegal use of drugs other than opiates	5,038	1,136	22.5	993	19.7	1,110	22.0	1,799	35.7
4. reduced criminal behavior	4,074	874	21.5	798	19.6	924	22.7	1,478	36.3
5. reduced risky behavior related to spread of infectious disease	3,905	776	19.9	774	19.8	989	25.3	1,366	35.0
6. reduced abuse of alcohol	2,565	657	25.6	546	21.3	622	24.2	740	28.8
7. improved schooling or training	3,723	2,379	63.9	607	16.3	415	11.1	322	8.6
8. improved employment	4,780	1,791	37.5	997	20.9	1,020	21.3	972	20.3
9. improved family relationships	5,222	1,102	21.1	1,368	26.2	1,542	29.5	1,210	23.2

2000 Indiana Narcotic Treatment Program Report

V. Rehabilitation Rate of Patients Undergoing Methadone (or LAAM) Treatment Cont.

The first six indicators showed that there was significant reduction for no less than 28.8% of the patients and for two indicators the rate was almost 45%. When the moderate reduction rates are added to the significant rates, the range of rates jumps from no less than 53.0% to 65.2%. As two-thirds of the patients (67.55%) were in treatment continuously from their initial enrollment until December 31, 2000, it is reasonable to expect patients to move through this spectrum from no reductions towards significant reductions.

Indicators #7, #8, and #9 are long-term areas of rehabilitation. Improvements in training, schooling, or employment, take planning, the successful execution of a plan and the realization of a plan's goals. This process may take weeks, months or years. As such, the rates of improvement may be slower. However, the improved family relationships indicator has the highest percentage for moderate improvement (29.5%) of the last three indicators and when combined with the significant rate of improvement (23.2%) the resultant 52.7% is just 0.7% shy of being within the range of rates for the first 6 indicators.

Appendix A compares the levels of rehabilitation of those patients to whom the indicator applied to the length of time in treatment. Most patients at the level of "no improvement" or "little improvement" were in treatment either less than 90 days or under one (1) year. Though there are a lot of patients that demonstrated moderate and significant improvement who also fall into the previous time categories, there is a significant increase in the number of patients who have been in treatment for over one (1) year. Even in the long-term rehabilitation indicators, #7 and #8, there are increases in the number of patients attaining higher levels of rehabilitation the longer they have been in treatment. It appears that the longer a patient continues in treatment, the higher the level of rehabilitation attained.

Appendix B breaks down each level of rehabilitation to show how many patients continued treatment, were discontinued from treatment or transferred to another treatment program. These show that patients who drop out of treatment do so primarily in less than one year and account for a high percentage of those patients attaining the lower two levels of rehabilitation, those with no or little improvement. The moderate and significant levels of rehabilitation are comprised of large percentages of patients continuing in treatment and in each level the number of patients in treatment for more than one year increases. Again it appears that higher levels of rehabilitation are attained over a period of time in continuous treatment.

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VI. Number of Patients Addicted to Methadone

Methadone and LAAM are prescribed medications that are used in the treatment of heroin addiction. Methadone has been used as a treatment for heroin addiction since the 1960s. It is an orally effective, long-acting, synthetic opioid agonist. It operates by “occupying” the brain receptor sites that are affected by heroin and blocks the craving attendant to addiction. Because of methadone’s long duration of action before withdrawal begins (usually 24 hours, at a dosing level specific to each patient’s needs), it is relatively easy to maintain an addict on methadone without abrupt side effects. A more recently approved agent is levo-alpha-acetylmethadol hydrochloride (LAAM) which will last even longer, up to three days.¹ Because of the stability that methadone and LAAM afford the patients they typically decrease other drug use (many heroin users are polydrug users) as well as the use of alcohol and involvement in illegal activity. Patients also increase work/education prospects or maintain their employment positions, thus retaining or increasing financial stability and improving family and other social relationships.

In order to answer this question at the beginning of treatment, it requires programs to look at all the patients’ initial drug screens to see if they tested positive for illegal use of methadone/LAAM by not being already in treatment somewhere. Based in information supplied by treatment programs, this almost never happens. Therefore, the answer would be **zero percent of 5,482 patients in 2000.**

¹ OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG POLICY, POLICY PAPER, OPIOID AGONIST TREATMENT, March 1999

2000 Indiana Narcotic Treatment Program Report

VII. Number of Rehabilitated Patients No Longer on Methadone (or LAAM)

Six reasons for a patient to discontinue treatment at a particular treatment program were established. These are defined as follows:

- Successfully** completed treatment and **voluntarily** detoxed.
- Did not** complete treatment and **involuntarily** detoxed (administrative detox).
- Did not** complete treatment and **voluntarily** detoxed.
- Did not** complete treatment and **was not** detoxed (dropped out).
- Transferred** to another treatment program.
- Death**, not methadone related.

In the two tables below all patients who did not discontinue treatment at a program in 2000 were categorized as (N/A) not applicable. Table 15 shows the number of discontinued patients in each category per treatment program. Table 16 shows the statewide totals. Comparisons with 1999 and 1998 have also been made on each table.

Table 15

PROGRAM NAMES	Reasons for discontinuance of treatment.													
	N/A		a.		b.		c.		d.		e.		f.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Center for Behavioral Health Indiana, Inc	151	61.8	3	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	80	31.9	13	5.2	0	0.0
Discovery House, Inc.	84	47.7	8	4.5	25	14.2	6	3.4	30	17.0	21	11.9	2	1.1
East Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	1,044	73.5	4	0.3	3	0.2	22	1.5	317	22.3	29	2.0	1	0.1
Edgewater Systems For Balanced Living, Inc.**	218	69.6	6	1.9	33	10.5	8	2.6	35	11.2	9	2.9	4	1.3
Evansville Treatment Center, Inc.	225	72.8	3	1.0	1	0.3	3	1.0	68	22.0	8	2.6	1	0.3
Fort Wayne Treatment Center, Inc.	0	0.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	12.9	26	83.9	0	0.0
H & H C of Marion Co., Ind., dba Midtown CMHC**	294	72.8	11	2.7	3	0.7	3	0.7	65	16.1	26	6.4	2	0.5
Holliday Health Care, P.C.	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Indianapolis Treatment Center, Inc.	607	71.7	6	0.7	0	0.0	6	0.7	175	20.7	48	5.7	5	0.6
Metro Treatment of Gary, LLP, dba Semoran Treatment Center	93	43.5	1	0.5	3	1.4	1	0.5	101	47.2	12	5.6	3	1.4
Richmond Treatment Center, Inc.	275	61.0	4	0.9	4	0.9	6	1.3	139	30.8	22	4.9	1	0.2
Southern Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	616	67.7	15	1.6	15	1.6	18	2.0	210	23.1	30	3.3	6	0.7
Victory Clinical Services II, L.L.C. dba Victory Clinic	98	64.1	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	33	21.6	16	10.5	4	2.6
Total number of patients per category 2000	3,710		66		87		73		1257		260		29	
Statewide Percentage of patients per category 2000		66.7		1.2		1.6		1.3		22.9		4.7		0.5
Statewide Percentage of patients per category 1999		66.2		1.8		2.6		1.7		22.6		4.1		0.9
Statewide Percentage of patients per category 1998		65.5		1.6		2.6		1.3		23.7		5.0		0.3

(**public clinics)

2000 Indiana Narcotic Treatment Program Report

VII. Number of Rehabilitated Patients No Longer on Methadone (or LAAM) Cont.

Table 16

Cat.	Reason for Discontinuance of Treatment	# 2000	% 2000	% 1999	% 1998
N/A	Patient treatment was not discontinued by patient nor by program.	3,710	67.7	66.3	65.5
a.	Patient successfully completed treatment and voluntarily detoxed	66	1.2	1.8	1.6
b.	Patient did not complete treatment and involuntarily detoxed (administrative detox).	87	1.6	2.6	2.6
c.	Patient did not complete treatment and voluntarily detoxed.	73	1.3	1.7	1.3
d.	Patient did not complete treatment and was not detoxed (dropped out).	1,257	22.9	22.6	23.7
e.	Patient transferred to another treatment program.	260	4.8	4.1	5.0
f.	Patient death , not methadone related	29	0.5	0.9	0.3
Totals		5,482	100%	100%	100%

The question of how many patients were rehabilitated and no longer on methadone (or LAAM) necessitated setting two parameters. The number of patients who: (1) Have been **rehabilitated** and (2) who are **no longer on methadone** (or LAAM).

Two interpretations were made. First, patients who “have been rehabilitated” were those that had consciously made decisions about leaving a treatment program and successfully completed a treatment program. Secondly, patients “no longer on methadone” were those that had voluntarily achieved a narcotic drug-free state. In the treatment programs under discussion, to achieve a narcotic drug-free state, patients usually go through detoxification treatment. This is defined as: the dispensing of a narcotic drug in decreasing doses to an individual, to alleviate adverse physiological or psychological effects incidental to withdrawal from the continuous or sustained use of a narcotic drug, and as a method of bringing the individual to a narcotic drug-free state within a set period of time.²

Also, it was assumed that the narcotic treatment programs had the clinical knowledge and experience to define and determine who “successfully completed treatment” and to accurately report their findings. The patients who continued treatment (N/A category) as well as those that were in categories (d), dropped out, (e), transferred, and (f), died, did not fulfill the requirements of the parameters and were eliminated from further discussion. Therefore, only the following categories will be shown in Table 15 and discussed below:

- a. **Successfully** completed treatment and **voluntarily** detoxed.
- b. **Did not** complete treatment and **involuntarily** detoxed (administrative detox).
- c. **Did not** complete treatment and **voluntarily** detoxed.

² 21 CFR Part 291, Methadone Rule, Proposed Rules and Notice, March 2, 1989, Section 291.505 (a) (1)

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VII. Number of Rehabilitated Patients No Longer on Methadone (or LAAM) Cont.

Table 17

Length of Time	Category (a)				Category (b)				Category (c)			
	# 2000	% 2000	% 1999	% 1998	# 2000	% 2000	% 1999	% 1998	# 2000	% 2000	% 1999	% 1998
<90 days	4	6.06	13.58	17.24	15	17.24	18.49	15.46	7	9.59	20.51	18.75
90 days -1year	16	24.24	38.27	46.55	45	51.72	42.02	52.58	42	57.53	44.87	52.08
1 – 2 years	18	27.27	22.22	15.51	14	16.09	15.97	14.44	11	15.07	20.51	12.50
2 – 3 years	7	10.61	8.64	3.48	7	8.05	10.08	8.25	8	10.96	3.85	12.50
3 – 6 years	16	24.24	13.58	15.51	6	6.90	8.40	5.15	3	4.11	8.98	4.17
6 – 10 years	3	4.55	2.47	0.0	0	0.0	4.20	3.09	2	2.74	0.0	0.0
> 10 years	2	3.03	1.24	1.71	0	0.0	0.84	1.03	0	0.0	1.28	0.0
Totals	66	100%	100%	100%	87	100%	100%	100%	73	100%	100%	100%
Statewide Totals and Percentages												
2000 Total Patients	Category (a)				Category (b)				Category (c)			
	#	%			#	%			#	%		
5,482	66	1.20%			87	1.58%			73	1.33%		
1999 Total Patients												
4,529	81	1.79%			119	2.63%			78	1.72%		
1998 Total Patients												
3,704	58	1.57%			97	2.62%			48	1.30%		

Category (a), is the only category that meets both the parameters of patients having successfully completed treatment and who are no longer on methadone (or LAAM). As shown above, **66 patients statewide** successfully completed treatment and voluntarily withdrew and were no longer on methadone (or LAAM). This is **1.20% of the total number of patients** enrolled in narcotic treatment statewide in 2000.

Category (b), administrative detox, were those patients who did not complete treatment because they had problems with conduct, following/adhering to their treatment plans, or paying the fees to the treatment program. **87 patients (1.58%)** statewide fit this category in 2000 and were involuntarily detoxed. At the time of leaving the clinic they were at very low dosages if not completely off of methadone.

Category (c), voluntary detox, consists of those patients who decided to withdraw from methadone (or LAAM) use usually against the advice of the treatment program's medical/clinical director. **73 patients (1.33%)** did not complete treatment but voluntarily withdrew and were no longer on methadone (or LAAM) during 2000.

In comparing programs in Table 15, containing data for all discontinuance reasons, it is interesting to note that, with a few exceptions, they follow the pattern of rise and fall of the statewide percentages. The exceptions may be explained as follows:

1. The larger than normal drop-out percentages, reason (d), for **Center for Behavioral Health Indiana, Inc., Richmond Treatment Center, Inc.** and **Metro Treatment of Gary, LLP, dba Semoran Treatment Center** is probably due to the newness of these programs. One can see that the older more established programs are more in line with the statewide percentage.

2000 Indiana Narcotic Treatment Program Report

VII. Number of Rehabilitated Patients No Longer on Methadone (or LAAM) Cont.

2. The emphasis on long-term, maintenance treatment for patients in the Holliday program has created a unique niche. This is reflected in one patient (33.3%) in treatment for 6-10 years and two patients (66.7%) in treatment over ten years with the latter two successfully completing treatment and voluntarily detoxing.
3. The higher than normal administrative detox percentages of the **Discovery House, Inc. and Edgewater Systems For Balanced Living, Inc.** may be due to the economic factors in Gary, their having greater numbers of unemployment, plus personal and transportation problems or other hurdles to overcome. This seems to be indicated by the highest drop-out rate displayed by **Metro Treatment of Gary, LLP, dba Semoran Treatment Center**.
4. The unusually larger percentage of transfers taking place at the **Fort Wayne Treatment Center, Inc.** is accounted for by the fact that it closed effective July 1, 2000, and most patients transferred to the **Center for Behavioral Health Indiana, Inc.**, also located in Fort Wayne.

In reviewing Table 16 above, it is interesting to see the close similarity in the percentages for the categories from 1998 through 2000. With a few exceptions the percentages displayed on Table 17 display the same increases and decreases over the same three-year period.

One discontinuance reason not anticipated in 1998, which presented itself through the survey forms submitted, were patients who died (of causes not connected with narcotic treatment). Less than 12 (0.3%) instances of this were found and in 1998 they were included in the data of reason (d), "did not complete treatment and was not detoxed (dropped out)". In 1999 a separate category was established for this with 40 (0.88%) patients in this category in 1999 and 29 (0.5%) of patients in 2000. It is important to stress that in the period 1998 through 2000 there were no deaths reported in Indiana that were connected to this form of narcotic treatment.

2000 Indiana Narcotic Treatment Program Report

VIII. Number of Individuals on a Waiting List

None of the thirteen narcotic treatment programs indicated that they had any waiting list in 2000. The treatment programs add to their staffs when patient loads indicate need and they extend treatment to all patients who present themselves. Thus, no waiting lists have existed for several years nor are any anticipated in the near future.

In the past three years, whenever a large enough number of patients, from the same geographic area and travelling long distances, had enrolled in existing treatment programs, new treatment programs were established in that area. The establishment of the two Fort Wayne programs and the one in Richmond were a result of this type of activity. Even with the 1999 establishment of a fourth clinic in Gary this area showed an increase in the number of enrolled patients. These increases continued during the course of 2000.

	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Fort Wayne	175	221	282
Richmond	298	370	451
Gary	465	620	706

The expansion of services seems to have had the following two results. Services were made more accessible to those patients already in treatment, enabling them to more easily continue treatment, and it resulted in increased enrollments from those cities as well as the surrounding areas. Secondly, the establishment and operation of more than one treatment program in the same city and/or county led to a competition between programs to provide quality services.

The competition factor was aptly illustrated in Fort Wayne, where the two programs opened within 3 months of each other in 1998. Though both operated for the balance of 1998 and all of 1999, by July 1, 2000, the Fort Wayne Treatment Center closed its doors. It appears that even though enrollments increased that there were not enough patients to sustain the operation of two programs and that patient choice prompted the closure of one of the programs.

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IX. Patient Information as Reported to a Central Registry

In 1999 the Division of Mental Health was given the responsibility of requesting patient information be reported by the narcotic treatment programs that would be the foundation of this report. Furthermore, the Division was asked to establish a central registry to receive patient information from the treatment programs and that the information provided would not reveal the specific identity of a patient.

It was decided that the unique identifier format in an existing database, used by all the Managed Care Providers in the state, would be suitable for this purpose. This accomplished three things. It enabled treatment centers to maintain their patient's anonymity. It provided a format that was compatible to that currently existing in the agencies of the two public treatment programs and within the Division itself. Finally, it enabled the Division to identify easily if there were any multiple admissions, a patient being treated by more than one treatment program at the same time within the state.

Once the unique identifier was defined a patient information form was designed that could be the basis for not only providing the information required for this report but could also easily be adapted for providing on-going patient enrollment information to a central registry.

All patients enrolled in a narcotic treatment program during calendar years 1998 through 2000 were assigned unique identifiers. Using them, information was submitted by each treatment program, and now these are the basis for an ongoing central registry maintained by the Division.

In 1998, each treatment program reported information by filling out each Patient Information Form by hand. In 1999, the Division streamlined this process by starting to automate the reporting process. Eight out of thirteen treatment programs had the requisite data processing programs. These were supplied discs containing electronic forms. When filled out, the discs were sent to the Division and were then transferred into our database. This enabled each treatment program to have an internal, electronic copy of its database. This electronic reporting process was continued in 2000 and meant information could easily be updated and be submitted following the year's end. As other treatment programs acquire the data processing program, this electronic reporting process will be extended to them.

A central registry continues to be maintained by the Division. Because of the Federal confidentiality requirements of 42 CFR Part 2, Confidentiality of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Patient Records, all reported patient identifying information is confidential. Any person wanting to do research based upon information contained in this registry may obtain access through a qualified service agreement with the Division.

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Appendix A

The following charts compare the levels of rehabilitation to the length of time in treatment, for the patients to whom indicator applies. Each level of rehabilitation contains totals of patients, but not further breakdown on whether they discontinued treatment, transferred to another treatment program, or were continuously in treatment. Those breakdowns are in Appendix B.

Indicator 1: Reduced Use of Prescription Opiates

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable:

4143

Length of Time	1. None		2. Little		3. Moderate		4. Significant	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
< 90 days	419	54.6%	209	29.9%	108	12.4%	136	7.5%
90 days - 1 year	200	26.0%	282	40.3%	306	35.1%	467	25.9%
1 - 2 years	73	9.5%	108	15.5%	207	23.7%	409	22.7%
2 - 3 years	29	3.8%	53	7.6%	96	11.0%	264	14.6%
3 - 6 years	31	4.0%	36	5.2%	108	12.4%	381	21.1%
6 - 10 years	12	1.6%	11	1.6%	41	4.7%	113	6.3%
> 10 years	4	0.5%	0	0.0%	6	0.7%	34	1.9%
Total	768	100%	699	100%	872	100%	1804	100%
% of applicable patients	18.5%		16.9%		21.0%		43.5%	

Indicator 2: Reduced Illegal Use of Non-Prescription Opiates

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable:

5202

Length of Time	1. None		2. Little		3. Moderate		4. Significant	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
< 90 days	496	56.0%	284	30.7%	143	13.1%	157	6.8%
90 days - 1 year	255	28.8%	377	40.7%	370	33.9%	616	26.8%
1 - 2 years	75	8.5%	144	15.6%	261	23.9%	548	23.8%
2 - 3 years	23	2.6%	66	7.1%	123	11.3%	346	15.1%
3 - 6 years	27	3.1%	36	3.9%	148	13.6%	465	20.2%
6 - 10 years	6	0.7%	15	1.6%	43	3.9%	135	5.9%
> 10 years	3	0.3%	4	0.4%	4	0.4%	32	1.4%
Total	885	100%	926	100%	1092	100%	2299	100%
% of applicable patients	17.0%		17.8%		21.0%		44.2%	

Indicator 3: Reduced Illegal Use of Drugs Other Than Opiates

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable:

5038

Length of Time	1. None		2. Little		3. Moderate		4. Significant	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
< 90 days	536	47.2%	248	25.0%	142	12.8%	129	7.2%
90 days - 1 year	334	29.4%	404	40.7%	354	31.9%	470	26.1%
1 - 2 years	147	12.9%	177	17.8%	252	22.7%	414	23.0%
2 - 3 years	57	5.0%	78	7.9%	138	12.4%	273	15.2%
3 - 6 years	49	4.3%	57	5.7%	162	14.6%	383	21.3%
6 - 10 years	7	0.6%	26	2.6%	53	4.8%	108	6.0%
> 10 years	6	0.5%	3	0.3%	9	0.8%	22	1.2%
Total	1136	100%	993	100%	1110	100%	1799	100%
% of applicable patients	22.5%		19.7%		22.0%		35.7%	

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Appendix A Cont.

Indicator 4: Reduced Criminal Behavior

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable:

4074

Length of Time	1. None		2. Little		3. Moderate		4. Significant	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
< 90 days	441	50.5%	219	27.4%	136	14.7%	92	6.2%
90 days - 1 year	267	30.5%	314	39.3%	325	35.2%	376	25.4%
1 - 2 years	107	12.2%	137	17.2%	193	20.9%	360	24.4%
2 - 3 years	34	3.9%	68	8.5%	94	10.2%	218	14.7%
3 - 6 years	18	2.1%	45	5.6%	128	13.9%	322	21.8%
6 - 10 years	4	0.5%	11	1.4%	43	4.7%	90	6.1%
> 10 years	3	0.3%	4	0.5%	5	0.5%	20	1.4%
Total	874	100%	798	100%	924	100%	1478	100%
% of applicable patients	21.5%		19.6%		22.7%		36.3%	

Indicator 5: Reduced Risky Behavior Related to the Spread of Infectious Disease

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable:

3905

Length of Time	1. None		2. Little		3. Moderate		4. Significant	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
< 90 days	421	54.3%	212	27.4%	141	14.3%	79	5.8%
90 days - 1 year	211	27.2%	303	39.1%	342	34.6%	328	24.0%
1 - 2 years	82	10.6%	129	16.7%	204	20.6%	340	24.9%
2 - 3 years	30	3.9%	65	8.4%	125	12.6%	199	14.6%
3 - 6 years	20	2.6%	54	7.0%	126	12.7%	308	22.5%
6 - 10 years	7	0.9%	9	1.2%	44	4.4%	89	6.5%
> 10 years	5	0.6%	2	0.3%	7	0.7%	23	1.7%
Total	776	100%	774	100%	989	100%	1366	100%
% of applicable patients	19.9%		19.8%		25.3%		35.0%	

Indicator 6: Reduced Abuse of Alcohol

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable:

2566

Length of Time	1. None		2. Little		3. Moderate		4. Significant	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
< 90 days	339	51.5%	128	23.4%	80	12.9%	44	5.9%
90 days - 1 year	166	25.2%	214	39.2%	184	29.6%	162	21.9%
1 - 2 years	76	11.6%	100	18.3%	138	22.2%	185	25.0%
2 - 3 years	38	5.8%	46	8.4%	82	13.2%	88	11.9%
3 - 6 years	31	4.7%	45	8.2%	96	15.4%	197	26.6%
6 - 10 years	6	0.9%	13	2.4%	34	5.5%	52	7.0%
> 10 years	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	8	1.3%	12	1.6%
Total	658	100%	546	100%	622	100%	740	100%
% of applicable patients	25.6%		21.3%		24.2%		28.8%	

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Appendix A Cont.

Indicator 7: Improved Schooling or Training

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable:

3723

Length of Time	1. None		2. Little		3. Moderate		4. Significant	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
< 90 days	653	27.4%	105	17.3%	48	11.6%	24	7.5%
90 days - 1 year	726	30.5%	199	32.8%	107	25.8%	91	28.3%
1 - 2 years	445	18.7%	115	18.9%	111	26.7%	78	24.2%
2 - 3 years	228	9.6%	75	12.4%	44	10.6%	44	13.7%
3 - 6 years	240	10.1%	80	13.2%	79	19.0%	61	18.9%
6 - 10 years	75	3.2%	30	4.9%	23	5.5%	17	5.3%
> 10 years	12	0.5%	3	0.5%	3	0.7%	7	2.2%
Total	2379	100%	607	100%	415	100%	322	100%
% of applicable patients	63.9%		16.3%		11.1%		8.6%	

Indicator 8: Improved Employment

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable:

4780

Length of Time	1. None		2. Little		3. Moderate		4. Significant	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
< 90 days	602	33.6%	199	20.0%	118	11.6%	65	6.7%
90 days - 1 year	552	30.8%	355	35.6%	335	32.8%	253	26.0%
1 - 2 years	279	15.6%	200	20.1%	236	23.1%	251	25.8%
2 - 3 years	150	8.4%	105	10.5%	110	10.8%	143	14.7%
3 - 6 years	158	8.8%	95	9.5%	169	16.6%	190	19.5%
6 - 10 years	40	2.2%	38	3.8%	49	4.8%	51	5.2%
> 10 years	10	0.6%	5	0.5%	3	0.3%	19	2.0%
Total	1791	100%	997	100%	1020	100%	972	100%
% of applicable patients	37.5%		20.9%		21.3%		20.3%	

Indicator 9: Improved Family Relationships

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable:

5222

Length of Time	1. None		2. Little		3. Moderate		4. Significant	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
< 90 days	500	45.4%	304	22.2%	172	11.2%	94	7.8%
90 days - 1 year	335	30.4%	481	35.2%	502	32.6%	293	24.2%
1 - 2 years	147	13.3%	252	18.4%	330	21.4%	306	25.3%
2 - 3 years	58	5.3%	138	10.1%	180	11.7%	189	15.6%
3 - 6 years	42	3.8%	148	10.8%	248	16.1%	254	21.0%
6 - 10 years	17	1.5%	33	2.4%	95	6.2%	61	5.0%
> 10 years	3	0.3%	12	0.9%	15	1.0%	13	1.1%
Total	1102	100%	1368	100%	1542	100%	1210	100%
% of applicable patients	21.1%		26.2%		29.5%		23.2%	

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Appendix B

The following charts show the distribution of patients in comparison to lengths of time in treatment for each level of rehabilitation, for all patients to whom the indicator applied. Seven categories for patients were established. These were defined as follow:

0. Patient who **continued treatment**.
- a. Patient who **successfully** completed treatment and **voluntarily detoxed**.
- b. Patient who **did not complete** treatment and **involuntarily detoxed** (administrative detox).
- c. Patient who **did not complete** treatment and **voluntarily detoxed**.
- d. Patient who **did not complete** treatment and **was not detoxed** (dropped out).
- e. Patient who **transferred** to another treatment program.
- f. Patient **death**, not methadone related.

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Appendix B

Indicator 1: Reduced Use of Prescription Opiates

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable: **4143**

Length of Time	Total	Continued Treatment	Discontinued Treatment					
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)

1. NO Reduction in Use of Prescription Opiates

< 90 days	419	97	0	2	2	294	21	3
90 days - 1 year	200	77	1	9	7	93	12	1
1 - 2 years	73	40	0	2	0	23	7	1
2 - 3 years	29	18	0	0	2	8	1	0
3 - 6 years	31	24	0	0	0	5	2	0
6 - 10 years	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 10 years	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	768	270	1	13	11	423	45	5
% of this category	100%	35.2%	0.1%	1.7%	1.4%	55.1%	5.9%	0.7%
% of applicable patients	18.5%	6.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	10.2%	1.1%	0.1%

2. LITTLE Reduction in Use of Prescription Opiates

< 90 days	209	97	0	6	1	84	15	6
90 days - 1 year	282	136	1	16	12	95	20	2
1 - 2 years	108	61	2	6	2	31	4	2
2 - 3 years	53	33	0	2	1	15	2	0
3 - 6 years	36	25	0	0	0	5	5	1
6 - 10 years	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	699	363	3	30	16	230	46	11
% of this category	100.0%	51.9%	0.4%	4.3%	2.3%	32.9%	6.6%	1.6%
% of applicable patients	16.9%	8.8%	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%	5.6%	1.1%	0.3%

3. MODERATE Reduction in Use of Prescription Opiates

< 90 days	108	68	1	2	0	30	7	0
90 days - 1 year	306	184	0	8	10	86	18	0
1 - 2 years	207	151	3	2	2	32	15	2
2 - 3 years	96	70	1	2	1	13	9	0
3 - 6 years	108	85	0	3	1	13	6	0
6 - 10 years	41	34	1	0	0	3	3	0
> 10 years	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	872	597	7	17	14	177	58	2
% of this category	100.0%	68.5%	0.8%	1.9%	1.6%	20.3%	6.7%	0.2%
% of applicable patients	21.0%	14.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	4.3%	1.4%	0.0%

4. SIGNIFICANT Reduction in Use of Prescription Opiates

< 90 days	136	97	1	1	1	22	14	0
90 days - 1 year	467	365	13	7	9	50	23	0
1 - 2 years	409	332	9	4	4	38	22	0
2 - 3 years	264	228	5	2	3	18	5	3
3 - 6 years	381	350	15	1	1	8	5	1
6 - 10 years	113	103	0	0	2	3	4	1
> 10 years	34	32	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total	1804	1507	44	15	20	139	74	5
% of this category	100.0%	83.5%	2.4%	0.8%	1.1%	7.7%	4.1%	0.3%
% of applicable patients	43.5%	36.4%	1.1%	0.4%	0.5%	3.4%	1.8%	0.1%

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Appendix B Cont.

Indicator 2: Reduced Illegal Use of Non-Prescription Opiates

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable: **5202**

Length of Time	Total	Continued Treatment	Discontinued Treatment					
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)

1. NO Reduction in Illegal Use of Non-Prescription Opiates

< 90 days	496	130	0	4	3	335	19	5
90 days - 1 year	255	98	1	13	7	120	13	3
1 - 2 years	75	44	0	3	0	25	3	0
2 - 3 years	23	14	0	0	1	7	1	0
3 - 6 years	27	21	0	1	0	3	2	0
6 - 10 years	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 10 years	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	885	314	1	21	11	490	40	8
% of this category	100%	35.5%	0.1%	2.4%	1.2%	55.4%	4.5%	0.9%
% of applicable patients	17.0%	6.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	9.4%	0.8%	0.2%

2. LITTLE Reduction in Illegal Use of Non-Prescription Opiates

< 90 days	284	121	1	7	1	126	23	5
90 days - 1 year	377	194	1	19	10	135	18	0
1 - 2 years	144	94	1	5	2	37	4	1
2 - 3 years	66	44	0	2	3	15	2	0
3 - 6 years	36	24	0	0	1	8	3	0
6 - 10 years	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 10 years	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	926	495	3	33	17	321	51	6
% of this category	100.0%	53.5%	0.3%	3.6%	1.8%	34.7%	5.5%	0.6%
% of applicable patients	17.8%	9.5%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	6.2%	1.0%	0.1%

3. MODERATE Reduction in Illegal Use of Non-Prescription Opiates

< 90 days	143	96	2	3	1	32	9	0
90 days - 1 year	370	232	2	10	10	89	26	1
1 - 2 years	261	185	4	3	5	43	17	4
2 - 3 years	123	94	0	3	1	14	11	0
3 - 6 years	148	120	1	4	1	13	8	1
6 - 10 years	43	37	1	0	0	3	2	0
> 10 years	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1092	768	10	23	18	194	73	6
% of this category	100.0%	70.3%	0.9%	2.1%	1.6%	17.8%	6.7%	0.5%
% of applicable patients	21.0%	14.8%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	3.7%	1.4%	0.1%

4. SIGNIFICANT Reduction in Illegal Use of Non-Prescription Opiates

< 90 days	157	116	1	0	2	26	12	0
90 days - 1 year	616	491	11	3	11	72	26	2
1 - 2 years	548	449	13	3	4	55	24	0
2 - 3 years	346	307	7	2	3	20	4	3
3 - 6 years	465	427	14	1	1	12	8	2
6 - 10 years	135	122	2	0	2	4	4	1
> 10 years	32	31	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2299	1943	49	9	23	189	78	8
% of this category	100.0%	84.5%	2.1%	0.4%	1.0%	8.2%	3.4%	0.3%
% of applicable patients	44.2%	37.4%	0.9%	0.2%	0.4%	3.6%	1.5%	0.2%

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Appendix B Cont.

Indicator 3: Reduced Illegal Use of Drugs Other Than Opiates

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable: **5038**

Length of Time	Total	Continued Treatment	Discontinued Treatment					
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)

1. NO Reduction in Illegal Use of Drugs Other Than Opiates

< 90 days	536	143	2	4	3	356	23	5
90 days - 1 year	334	127	2	19	13	153	18	2
1 - 2 years	147	88	0	6	1	45	7	0
2 - 3 years	57	38	0	1	3	12	3	0
3 - 6 years	49	37	0	2	0	7	3	0
6 - 10 years	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 10 years	6	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	1136	444	4	32	20	573	56	7
% of this category	100.0%	39.1%	0.4%	2.8%	1.8%	50.4%	4.9%	0.6%
% of applicable patients	22.5%	8.8%	0.1%	0.6%	0.4%	11.4%	1.1%	0.1%

2. LITTLE Reduction in Illegal Use of Drugs Other Than Opiates

< 90 days	248	113	0	6	1	105	18	5
90 days - 1 year	404	232	1	18	5	126	22	0
1 - 2 years	177	129	2	3	4	31	5	3
2 - 3 years	78	54	0	4	2	15	3	0
3 - 6 years	57	48	0	0	1	5	3	0
6 - 10 years	26	23	0	0	1	0	2	0
> 10 years	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	993	602	3	31	14	282	53	8
% of this category	100.0%	60.6%	0.3%	3.1%	1.4%	28.4%	5.3%	0.8%
% of applicable patients	19.7%	11.9%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	5.6%	1.1%	0.2%

3. MODERATE Reduction in Illegal Use of Drugs Other Than Opiates

< 90 days	142	96	1	4	1	31	9	0
90 days - 1 year	354	234	1	5	10	85	16	3
1 - 2 years	252	189	3	0	3	43	12	2
2 - 3 years	138	114	1	1	1	13	8	0
3 - 6 years	162	134	0	3	1	16	7	1
6 - 10 years	53	45	1	0	1	4	2	0
> 10 years	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1110	821	7	13	17	192	54	6
% of this category	100.0%	74.0%	0.6%	1.2%	1.5%	17.3%	4.9%	0.5%
% of applicable patients	22.0%	16.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	3.8%	1.1%	0.1%

4. SIGNIFICANT Reduction in Illegal Use of Drugs Other Than Opiates

< 90 days	129	93	1	0	1	20	14	0
90 days - 1 year	470	374	11	3	10	48	22	2
1 - 2 years	414	341	13	4	3	32	21	0
2 - 3 years	273	243	6	1	1	17	3	2
3 - 6 years	383	351	13	1	1	8	7	2
6 - 10 years	108	101	1	0	0	2	3	1
> 10 years	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1799	1525	45	9	16	127	70	7
% of this category	100.0%	84.8%	2.5%	0.5%	0.9%	7.1%	3.9%	0.4%
% of applicable patients	35.7%	30.3%	0.9%	0.2%	0.3%	2.5%	1.4%	0.1%

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Appendix B Cont.

Indicator 4: Reduced Criminal Behavior

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable: **4074**

Length of Time	Total	Continued Treatment	Discontinued Treatment					
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)

1. NO Reduction in Criminal Behavior

< 90 days	441	98	1	7	1	309	20	5
90 days - 1 year	267	86	2	17	12	136	12	2
1 - 2 years	107	55	0	4	3	42	3	0
2 - 3 years	34	17	0	1	2	12	2	0
3 - 6 years	18	13	0	1	1	2	1	0
6 - 10 years	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 10 years	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	874	274	3	30	19	501	40	7
% of this category	100.0%	31.4%	0.3%	3.4%	2.2%	57.3%	4.6%	0.8%
% of applicable patients	21.5%	6.7%	0.1%	0.7%	0.5%	12.3%	1.0%	0.2%

2. LITTLE Reduction in Criminal Behavior

< 90 days	219	99	0	6	2	93	15	4
90 days - 1 year	314	168	0	17	6	106	16	1
1 - 2 years	137	87	1	5	4	30	8	2
2 - 3 years	68	45	1	1	1	15	5	0
3 - 6 years	45	33	0	1	0	10	1	0
6 - 10 years	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 10 years	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	798	446	2	30	13	254	46	7
% of this category	100.0%	55.9%	0.3%	3.8%	1.6%	31.8%	5.8%	0.9%
% of applicable patients	19.6%	10.9%	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	6.2%	1.1%	0.2%

3. MODERATE Reduction in Criminal Behavior

< 90 days	136	92	2	2	0	30	10	0
90 days - 1 year	325	209	2	7	10	74	21	2
1 - 2 years	193	141	3	1	1	32	13	2
2 - 3 years	94	76	0	3	1	9	5	0
3 - 6 years	128	103	0	3	1	12	8	1
6 - 10 years	43	34	0	0	0	3	5	1
> 10 years	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	924	660	7	16	13	160	62	6
% of this category	100.0%	71.4%	0.8%	1.7%	1.4%	17.3%	6.7%	0.6%
% of applicable patients	22.7%	16.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	3.9%	1.5%	0.1%

4. SIGNIFICANT Reduction in Criminal Behavior

< 90 days	92	67	1	0	2	13	9	0
90 days - 1 year	376	296	9	2	9	42	17	1
1 - 2 years	360	294	11	2	2	38	13	0
2 - 3 years	218	188	6	1	2	15	5	1
3 - 6 years	322	288	15	1	0	10	6	2
6 - 10 years	90	83	2	0	2	3	0	0
> 10 years	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1478	1236	44	6	17	121	50	4
% of this category	100.0%	83.6%	3.0%	0.4%	1.2%	8.2%	3.4%	0.3%
% of applicable patients	36.3%	30.3%	1.1%	0.1%	0.4%	3.0%	1.2%	0.1%

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Appendix B Cont.

Indicator 5: Reduced Risky Behavior Related to the Spread of Infectious Disease

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable: 3905

Length of Time	Total	Continued Treatment	Discontinued Treatment					
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)

1. NO Reduction in Risky Behavior Related to the Spread of Infectious Disease

< 90 days	421	93	1	5	1	300	19	2
90 days - 1 year	211	59	1	16	10	108	15	2
1 - 2 years	82	50	0	3	1	25	3	0
2 - 3 years	30	16	0	1	3	10	0	0
3 - 6 years	20	13	0	1	1	3	2	0
6 - 10 years	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 10 years	5	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
Total	776	240	2	26	16	446	42	4
% of this category	100.0%	30.9%	0.3%	3.4%	2.1%	57.5%	5.4%	0.5%
% of applicable patients	19.9%	6.1%	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%	11.4%	1.1%	0.1%

2. LITTLE Reduction in Risky Behavior Related to the Spread of Infectious Disease

< 90 days	212	98	1	6	2	85	14	6
90 days - 1 year	303	150	0	18	7	106	21	1
1 - 2 years	129	81	0	5	3	29	8	3
2 - 3 years	65	48	1	3	0	9	4	0
3 - 6 years	54	43	0	1	0	7	3	0
6 - 10 years	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 10 years	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	774	431	2	33	12	236	50	10
% of this category	100.0%	55.7%	0.3%	4.3%	1.6%	30.5%	6.5%	1.3%
% of applicable patients	19.8%	11.0%	0.1%	0.8%	0.3%	6.0%	1.3%	0.3%

3. MODERATE Reduction in Risky Behavior Related to the Spread of Infectious Disease

< 90 days	141	89	1	2	1	38	10	0
90 days - 1 year	342	224	3	8	8	76	20	3
1 - 2 years	204	155	3	1	3	31	10	1
2 - 3 years	125	104	0	1	1	13	6	0
3 - 6 years	126	104	0	3	1	11	6	1
6 - 10 years	44	38	0	0	0	3	3	0
> 10 years	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	989	721	7	15	14	172	55	5
% of this category	100.0%	72.9%	0.7%	1.5%	1.4%	17.4%	5.6%	0.5%
% of applicable patients	25.3%	18.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	4.4%	1.4%	0.1%

4. SIGNIFICANT Reduction in Risky Behavior Related to the Spread of Infectious Disease

< 90 days	79	56	0	1	1	12	9	0
90 days - 1 year	328	242	8	1	8	53	16	0
1 - 2 years	340	283	10	3	1	33	10	0
2 - 3 years	199	169	6	1	3	14	5	1
3 - 6 years	308	278	12	1	0	10	5	2
6 - 10 years	89	78	1	0	2	4	3	1
> 10 years	23	22	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1366	1128	38	7	15	126	48	4
% of this category	100.0%	82.6%	2.8%	0.5%	1.1%	9.2%	3.5%	0.3%
% of applicable patients	35.0%	28.9%	1.0%	0.2%	0.4%	3.2%	1.2%	0.1%

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Appendix B Cont.

Indicator 6: Reduced Abuse of Alcohol

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable: **2566**

Length of Time	Total	Continued Treatment	Discontinued Treatment					
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)

1. NO Reduction in Abuse of Alcohol

< 90 days	339	83	5	1	233	14	3	0
90 days - 1 year	166	62	10	7	80	7	0	0
1 - 2 years	76	46	2	0	24	3	1	0
2 - 3 years	38	25	0	2	11	0	0	0
3 - 6 years	31	25	1	1	4	0	0	0
6 - 10 years	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 10 years	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	658	248	18	11	352	25	4	0
% of this category	100.0%	37.7%	2.7%	1.7%	53.5%	3.8%	0.6%	0.0%
% of applicable patients	25.6%	9.7%	0.7%	0.4%	13.7%	1.0%	0.2%	0.0%

2. LITTLE Reduction in Abuse of Alcohol

< 90 days	128	63	1	6	1	46	8	3
90 days - 1 year	214	104	1	17	6	69	17	0
1 - 2 years	100	67	1	4	3	19	5	1
2 - 3 years	46	31	1	3	0	8	3	0
3 - 6 years	45	30	0	1	1	7	5	1
6 - 10 years	13	10	0	0	0	3	0	0
> 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	546	305	4	31	11	152	38	5
% of this category	100.0%	55.9%	0.7%	5.7%	2.0%	27.8%	7.0%	0.9%
% of applicable patients	21.3%	11.9%	0.2%	1.2%	0.4%	5.9%	1.5%	0.2%

3. MODERATE Reduction in Abuse of Alcohol

< 90 days	80	49	0	2	0	19	10	0
90 days - 1 year	184	123	1	4	3	37	15	1
1 - 2 years	138	92	4	3	3	25	9	2
2 - 3 years	82	66	1	2	1	7	5	0
3 - 6 years	96	79	2	2	0	8	5	0
6 - 10 years	34	30	0	0	0	1	3	0
> 10 years	8	6	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	622	445	8	13	7	97	49	3
% of this category	100.0%	71.5%	1.3%	2.1%	1.1%	15.6%	7.9%	0.5%
% of applicable patients	24.2%	17.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	3.8%	1.9%	0.1%

4. SIGNIFICANT Reduction in Abuse of Alcohol

< 90 days	44	30	0	0	1	9	4	0
90 days - 1 year	162	115	7	1	4	23	12	0
1 - 2 years	185	154	8	1	1	17	4	0
2 - 3 years	88	71	3	0	3	8	1	2
3 - 6 years	197	177	7	1	0	5	5	2
6 - 10 years	52	49	0	0	1	1	1	0
> 10 years	12	11	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	740	607	26	3	10	63	27	4
% of this category	100.0%	82.0%	3.5%	0.4%	1.4%	8.5%	3.6%	0.5%
% of applicable patients	28.8%	23.7%	1.0%	0.1%	0.4%	2.5%	1.1%	0.2%

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Appendix B Cont.

Indicator 7: Improved Schooling or Training

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable: **3723**

Length of Time	Total	Continued Treatment	Discontinued Treatment					
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)

1. NO Improvement in Schooling or Training

< 90 days	653	229	3	6	3	373	36	3
90 days - 1 year	726	447	5	17	13	207	35	2
1 - 2 years	445	331	7	7	6	71	19	4
2 - 3 years	228	179	0	1	5	37	5	1
3 - 6 years	240	212	4	1	2	13	7	1
6 - 10 years	75	69	1	0	1	3	1	0
> 10 years	12	11	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	2379	1478	20	32	30	704	104	11
% of this category	100.0%	62.1%	0.8%	1.3%	1.3%	29.6%	4.4%	0.5%
% of applicable patients	63.9%	39.7%	0.5%	0.9%	0.8%	18.9%	2.8%	0.3%

2. LITTLE Improvement in Schooling or Training

< 90 days	105	54	1	5	0	35	8	2
90 days - 1 year	199	120	0	11	9	48	11	0
1 - 2 years	115	91	0	3	2	13	6	0
2 - 3 years	75	62	1	1	0	9	2	0
3 - 6 years	80	72	3	1	0	1	3	0
6 - 10 years	30	28	0	0	0	1	1	0
> 10 years	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	607	430	5	21	11	107	31	2
% of this category	100.0%	70.8%	0.8%	3.5%	1.8%	17.6%	5.1%	0.3%
% of applicable patients	16.3%	11.5%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	2.9%	0.8%	0.1%

3. MODERATE Improvement in Schooling or Training

< 90 days	48	33	0	2	0	8	5	0
90 days - 1 year	107	78	0	0	5	18	5	1
1 - 2 years	111	87	1	2	0	13	8	0
2 - 3 years	44	37	1	1	0	3	2	0
3 - 6 years	79	75	1	0	1	2	0	0
6 - 10 years	23	19	1	0	0	1	2	0
> 10 years	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	415	332	4	5	6	45	22	1
% of this category	100.0%	80.0%	1.0%	1.2%	1.4%	10.8%	5.3%	0.2%
% of applicable patients	11.1%	8.9%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	1.2%	0.6%	0.0%

4. SIGNIFICANT Improvement in Schooling or Training

< 90 days	24	17	0	0	1	3	3	0
90 days - 1 year	91	61	5	0	2	16	6	1
1 - 2 years	78	62	5	1	0	5	5	0
2 - 3 years	44	35	3	1	1	2	1	1
3 - 6 years	61	54	1	0	0	6	0	0
6 - 10 years	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 10 years	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	322	253	14	2	4	32	15	2
% of this category	100.0%	78.6%	4.3%	0.6%	1.2%	9.9%	4.7%	0.6%
% of applicable patients	8.6%	6.8%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.9%	0.4%	0.1%

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Indicator 8: Improved Employment

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable: **4780**

Length of Time	Total	Continued Treatment	Discontinued Treatment					
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)

1. NO Improvement in Employment

< 90 days	602	187	1	6	2	368	33	5
90 days - 1 year	552	321	4	16	11	177	22	1
1 - 2 years	279	192	5	5	5	62	9	1
2 - 3 years	150	116	1	1	4	24	4	0
3 - 6 years	158	141	0	1	2	7	6	1
6 - 10 years	40	38	0	0	0	2	0	0
> 10 years	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1791	1005	11	29	24	640	74	8
% of this category	100.0%	56.1%	0.6%	1.6%	1.3%	35.7%	4.1%	0.4%
% of applicable patients	37.5%	21.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%	13.4%	1.5%	0.2%

2. LITTLE Improvement in Employment

< 90 days	199	107	1	5	1	72	12	1
90 days - 1 year	355	219	0	15	11	93	17	0
1 - 2 years	200	142	0	7	2	37	12	0
2 - 3 years	105	79	0	2	1	16	6	1
3 - 6 years	95	75	2	1	1	12	4	0
6 - 10 years	38	33	1	0	1	1	2	0
> 10 years	5	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	997	659	4	30	17	231	54	2
% of this category	100.0%	66.1%	0.4%	3.0%	1.7%	23.2%	5.4%	0.2%
% of applicable patients	20.9%	13.8%	0.1%	0.6%	0.4%	4.8%	1.1%	0.0%

3. MODERATE Improvement in Employment

< 90 days	118	79	2	3	0	25	8	1
90 days - 1 year	335	208	4	5	8	84	24	2
1 - 2 years	236	191	3	1	1	30	7	3
2 - 3 years	110	97	0	2	0	8	3	0
3 - 6 years	169	144	1	2	0	15	7	0
6 - 10 years	49	42	1	0	0	3	3	0
> 10 years	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1020	764	11	13	9	165	52	6
% of this category	100.0%	74.9%	1.1%	1.3%	0.9%	16.2%	5.1%	0.6%
% of applicable patients	21.3%	16.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	3.5%	1.1%	0.1%

4. SIGNIFICANT Improvement in Employment

< 90 days	65	52	0	0	3	4	6	0
90 days - 1 year	253	184	6	3	7	37	15	1
1 - 2 years	251	203	9	1	2	16	20	0
2 - 3 years	143	123	6	1	3	5	3	2
3 - 6 years	190	181	5	0	0	2	2	0
6 - 10 years	51	46	1	0	1	1	2	0
> 10 years	19	18	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	972	807	28	5	16	65	48	3
% of this category	100.0%	83.0%	2.9%	0.5%	1.6%	6.7%	4.9%	0.3%
% of applicable patients	20.3%	16.9%	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%	1.4%	1.0%	0.1%

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Indicator 9: Improved Family Relationships

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable: **5222**

Length of Time	Total	Continued Treatment	Discontinued Treatment					
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)

1. NO Improvement in Family Relationships

< 90 days	500	115	1	6	1	344	29	4
90 days - 1 year	335	142	1	16	10	148	17	1
1 - 2 years	147	84	1	6	2	46	7	1
2 - 3 years	58	38	0	0	4	14	2	0
3 - 6 years	42	35	0	1	1	3	2	0
6 - 10 years	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 10 years	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	1102	433	3	29	18	555	58	6
% of this category	100.0%	39.3%	0.3%	2.6%	1.6%	50.4%	5.3%	0.5%
% of applicable patients	21.1%	8.3%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	10.6%	1.1%	0.1%

2. LITTLE Improvement in Family Relationships

< 90 days	304	163	0	6	3	114	15	3
90 days - 1 year	481	287	4	19	11	133	26	1
1 - 2 years	252	178	3	5	3	50	11	2
2 - 3 years	138	102	1	2	1	21	11	0
3 - 6 years	148	130	0	0	0	12	5	1
6 - 10 years	33	32	0	0	0	1	0	0
> 10 years	12	10	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	1368	902	8	32	18	331	70	7
% of this category	100.0%	65.9%	0.6%	2.3%	1.3%	24.2%	5.1%	0.5%
% of applicable patients	26.2%	17.3%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%	6.3%	1.3%	0.1%

3. MODERATE Improvement in Family Relationships

< 90 days	172	113	3	3	1	38	13	1
90 days - 1 year	502	351	4	6	10	102	26	3
1 - 2 years	330	266	2	2	4	36	18	2
2 - 3 years	180	160	1	4	0	11	3	1
3 - 6 years	248	209	4	5	1	20	8	1
6 - 10 years	95	86	1	0	0	3	4	1
> 10 years	15	14	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1542	1199	16	20	16	210	72	9
% of this category	100.0%	77.8%	1.0%	1.3%	1.0%	13.6%	4.7%	0.6%
% of applicable patients	29.5%	23.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	4.0%	1.4%	0.2%

4. SIGNIFICANT Improvement in Family Relationships

< 90 days	94	70	0	0	2	15	7	0
90 days - 1 year	293	230	7	2	9	29	15	1
1 - 2 years	306	254	10	1	1	26	14	0
2 - 3 years	189	164	5	1	3	12	2	2
3 - 6 years	254	231	12	0	1	3	6	1
6 - 10 years	61	53	1	0	2	3	2	0
> 10 years	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1210	1015	35	4	18	88	46	4
% of this category	100.0%	83.9%	2.9%	0.3%	1.5%	7.3%	3.8%	0.3%
% of applicable patients	23.2%	19.4%	0.7%	0.1%	0.3%	1.7%	0.9%	0.1%